Neb ska 6, Kansas 5, Was the Football Score, as Stated in The Journal, and Not 10 to 5

JULIAN TOO CLEVER FOR THE UNION LABOR MEN.

KEPT FITZ OUT OF REACH.

GRAND BOYCOTT IN FAIR WAY OF SETTLEMENT TO-DAY.

Mr. Hudson Seen the Situation-Sitz Drew a big House Last Night, Despite

Efforts of Union

Men.

Robert Fitzsimmons, champion pugilist, a union man, appeared at the Grand twice resterday notwithstanding the theater is under a boycott by organized labor. The house was two-thirds filled at the matineecompletely filled at night. Fitzsimmons himself took no part in the all day negotiations to settle the difficulty between Hudson & Judah and organized labor, but his manager, Martin Julian, was led a merry chase. The trouble is in a fair

way of settlement to-day. Not in a good many years have the members of organized labor worked as hard to accomplish an end as yesterday. The committee of fifteen members appointed at the joint meeting of the Industrial Council and the Building Trades' Council, of this city, and the Trades' Assembly, of Kansas City, Kas., which was held Saturday night at Labor headquarters to discuss the boycott on the Grand opera house, met at Labor readquarters yesterday morning at 3:30 and decided upon a proposition to make to Fitzsimmons in seeking his assistance in bringing the management of the Grand to the terms of the Theatrical Stage Empicyes' Union. The committee then went to the Midland hotel.

Although Fitzsimmons had engaged rooms at the Midland he was taken directly from the depot to the Coates House nd Martin Julian went to the Midland, where the committee was in waiting. Before leaving Labor headquarters the committee decided to see Fitz personally and not to confer with Julian. On learning that Fitz had not put in his appearance the committee was about to leave whea Julian was introduced to the members. Fitz manager told them that he would take any communication the committee had to the puglilst, but was blissfully ignerant as to where Fitz could be found. The committee and Julian then retired to parlor S of the hotel, where the whole case was gone over by the members of the committee. Julian said that he would do all he could to aid in settling the difficulty, but explained that Fitz was under contract to fill his engagement. where the committee was in waiting. Be-

explained that Fitz was under contract to play at the Grand, and could not refuse to fill his engagement.

At the suggestion of Julian, two members of the committee of liters and ly an wat to have a conference with Managers Hudson and Judah, of the Grand. Mr. Judah explained that he was not unfriendly to organized labor, but that he could not accede to one of the demands of the union, which was to the effect that all the non-union stage employes would have to be discharged before the boycott was taken off. He said that his stage carpenter had been in his employ several years and had proved himself an excellent workman. Besides, he had contracts with four of his stage employes not to discharge them without good cause during this season. After nearly enhour's conference, the committee returned to the hotel and reported to the joint committee what had been said. This was discussed and a report was then made to the Industrial Council, which held its regular session at Labor headquarters, 1117 Walnut street.

The council remained in session until 7

session at Labor headquarters, III7 Walnut street.

The council remained in session until 7 o'clock last evening. The whole grievance of the Theatrical Stage Employes' union was gone over, and then the council appeinted a special committee of three members, including a delegate from the Stage Employes' union, to have another conference with Manager Judah to get a final answer from him as to what proposition be would make. The sentiment of the council was that the matter should be arbitrated and settled as soon as possible. The committee reported to the council that Manager Judah had agreed to pay the stage employes 55 cents a performance for their work, which is 55 cents more than the old scale and the same amount less than the union demanded when it went out on a strike. The council then referred all its reports on the case to the Theatrical Stage Employes' union, which held a meeting at 7 o'clock at the Gibraltar building.

The session of the stage employes was a bouted one. Some of the members would The session of the stage employes was a heated one. Some of the members would

not vote to accept any concessions from the management of the Grand without all the original demands of the union were not vote to accept any concessions from the management of the Grand without all the original demands of the union were conceded.

"The majority voted to accept the proposition of Manager Judah to pay 75 cents a performance," said President White, of the union. "He also agreed to employ none but union men in case he needed any more men this season. We then agreed to declare the boycott off if he would agree to employ none but union men next year. We did not risk him to discharge the four non-union men who are now under contract with him, but we simply asked him to agree not to make any more contracts with non-union men, and to employ union men next year. He said that he could not agree to our amendment to his proposition without first censulting Hudson, his partner, who is now out in the country. There the matter stands. We have kept our boycott on today because we did not know how this arbitration committee would succeed. Judah is holding out in face of our reasonable proposition, and we propose to push the boycott harder each performance until he cames to an agreement. I know that if we had seen Fitzsimmons we could have had the matter fixed up, but Judah was sharp enough to keep him out of our way."

Last night the pavement in front of the Grand was filled with union men crying out their boycott on the house. Nearly 200 men were stationed about the entrance to watch the crowd and take the names of the business men who refused to listen to the requests to stay away from the house. At Labor headquarters last evening the men were very much chagrined over their failure to get a private interview with Fitz-simmons. A member of the Horseshoers' association reported that he got near enough to the puglist to shake hands with him as he was ushered into a cab which took him from the Coates House to the theatr' for the afternoon matinee, but he did not get to talk with him.

Fitzsimmons was seen at the Coates by a reporter for The Journal.

"What are you going to do in the face of this boycott?" he was asked. The lean f

You will have to see Julian, my manager "You will have to see Julian, my manager, about this matter," he said. "You see, I am not 'onto' the situation. Julian knows all about it by this time. I have not seen him since he has talked with the Grand opera house people and I don't know what he thinks will be the best course to take. I don't want to say one thing and then have him say another thing. Julian has a pretty good head on him, you know, and then, besides, it is ten chances to one that I will do what Julian recommends."
"You are an honorary member of the I will do what Julian recommends."
"You are an honorary member of the
Horsesboers' association are you not?"
"Oh, yes, and you can say for me that
I am very friendly towards organized labor." said the champion as he began to unrock a trunk.

pack a trunk.

Julian wis very much worried all morning. He told the committee that he would do all he could to have the boycott declared

do all he could to have the boycott declared off.

"This is a nasty business," he said to a reporter. "We do not want to antagonize union labor. Fitzsimmons and myself are both friendly towards the laboring people, but we are under a contract to show here. I think we can settle the matter."

"We have made no propositions to the committee to-day," declared Mr. Judah last night at the Grand. "Several weeks ago we told the arbitration committee which waited on us what we would do. No, I can't bay what we agreed on, but the committee

COULDN' 1 8 TE BOB. was perfectly satisfied that we had done the right thing. There are a lot of fellows in the union who know they can not get a job at a respectable theater in town and they outvoted the ones who wanted to accept our proposition then."

CHANGES HIS STORY.

Con Mabry, Who Killed His Commo Law Wife, Now Claims She Tried to Cut Him With a Razor.

Con Mabry, the colored hackdriver who st instantly killed his common law wife, Hattie Lawson, on a public street in Independence at 2:30 o'clock yes-terday morning, as told exclusively in The Journal' yesterday, now claims that the coting was done in self-defense to pro-himself from being slashed with a ra-

z. oy his wife. At the time of the shooting he claimed self-defense, and declared that he had shot at Budd Palmer, another colored man, who was with the Lawson woman, and that Palmer had attempted to stab him with a knife.

A great many people visited the Inde

pendence jail yesterday to get a glimpse of the latest Jackson county murderer. Deputy Coroner Wheeler viewed the body last night, and will hold an inquest to-day. The primary cause of the shooting was, as told in The Journal yesterday, Mabry's jcalousy of the Lawson woman, who was a stepdaughter of Scott Thornly, a weh known colored politician of Independence. Mabry had been keeping a close watch upon the movements of his wife, who, he had heard, was keeping company with other men. As a result of his espionage he found his wife at an early hour yesterday morning in company with Budd Palmer. The couple were walking leisurely down one of the public streets of the town when confronted by the infuriated Mabry.

Accounts differ as to just what took place immediately prior to the shooting. Palmer, the woman's companion, claims that Mabry accused his wife of being unfaithful and attempted to assault her, when he (Palmer) interfered, and Mabry shot point blank at her head. The bullet entered her right eye and killed the woman as mabry fied, pursued by Palmer.

Mabry was arrested shortly after the killing and lodged in jail. He claimed that he shot at Palmer after the latter had tried to stab him with a kuife. Mabry changed his story yesterday. He now claims that he raised his arm to prevent his wife from slashing him with a razor, and his pistol was accidentally discharged.

The Lawson woman was a hard character, and had been frequently sent to jail for fighting. Her mother and stepfather separated on account of her wayward actions. The primary cause of the shooting was,

SHE CAME FROM TEXAS.

Woman Passenger on the Missouri Pacific Train Held Up Last Week Who Wasn't Frightened.

There was one passenger, a woman, the Missouri Pacific train which was held up at the Blue Cut Friday night, who not a bit scared. She said so herself and her manner fully confirmed her words. She came from Texas, a country "where they shoot," and she was not to be frightened by a few bullets flying about with such re-

Mr. J. Rucker, a traveling salesman for a Chicago house, was a passenger on the train and he tells the story like this:

train and he tells the story like this:

"Just after crossing the Chicago & Alton tracks at Elm Park," said Mr. Rucker, "a passenger sitting next to me remarked that this was the place where the held up trains. The words were hardly out of his mouth when the train slowed up and shots were heard. The porter came through the train a minute later and told us to hide our valuables, as we were being robbed.

"One woman from Southern Texas stood up in the middle of the car and told us

ger.
"Bullets have to fly thicker and nearer than this," she exclaimed, "before I get than this,' she exclaimed, 'before 1 second country, scared, I come from a shooting country, myself, and this isn't anything at all.'
"As it turned out there wasn't very much than I think that Texas woman's danger, but I think that Texas woman's example had a good effect. At least no body jumped from the train."

THIS PROVES MURDER TOO. Robert Clark, Shot by Emer Gordon Saturday Night, Dies at the

City Hospital. Robert Clark, the negro who was shot by Emer Gordon, another negro, at 1915 Holmes street, Saturday night, died at the city hospital at 9 o'clock last night. As stated in The Journal yesterday, the bullet from Gordon's revolver pierced the lower intestines, and Clark was unable to sur-

intestines, and Clark was unable to survive the shock. His death was hastened by internal hemorrhage.

Before he died Clark told nothing regarding the shooting further than to state that Gordon had shot him. He was so weak up to the time of his death that he could not talk connectedly. The police have learned that the shooting was the result of a quarrel over a girl.

Gordon has not been captured, and is believed to have left town. Coroner Bedford will hold an inquest on Clark's body Tuesday morning.

NOT A PRIZE FIGHTER.

Fitzsimmons Announces His Intention to Resign From the Elks on Oc-

count of the Row. "I intend to resign from the lodge of Elks joined at Marion, Ind., the other day," announced Bob Fitzsimmons yesterday, while getting shaved at the Coates House, "If half the fellows who are kicking against me had joined the Elks with as good intentions as I did, the order would be better off. I am not a prize fighter any longer: I am as good an American citizen as the fellows who are making all this fuss about my joining the lodge."
Grand Exalted Ruler Meade D. Detwiler suspended the Marion lodge of Elks No. 195. Friday, and ordered its charter returned because it had taken Fitz into membership.

WANT THE CONVENTION.

Kansas City's Delegate to American Federation of Labor Will Ask

for Next Convention. At the meeting of the Industrial Council yesterday afternoon, President J. O. Walsh was elected as the delegate from the council to attend the seventeenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in Nashville, Tenn. December 12. He was instructed to do everything in his power to bring the convention to Kansas City next year. The new convention hall will be used as an argument to persuade the convention to select Kansas City as its next meeting

J. E. Oliver was elected vice president of the council, to fill the unexpired term of J. E. Hayden, who resigned.

Denver Man Very III Here.

E. F. Halleck, a Denver capitalist, was E. F. Halleck, a Denver capitalist, was brought to this city yesterday morning from Excelsior Springs, Mo., and taken to All Saints' hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition. He has been suffering from a complication of kidney diseases for several months, and came to Missouri expecting to secure relief by the change of climate. Dr. J. P. Jackson, who is attending him, said last night that his condition was not improved over that of the past two days.

The City Decides Smoke Consumers

Where semi-anthracite smokeless coal is used. Bolen Coal Co. has all grades—lump, mine-rum, egg and slack—cheaper than ordinary bituminous coal in old-fashioned fireboxes. No changes of apparatus necessary. Best ccal: prompt service.

In Wyandotte st., n. w. cor. 9th st.

Tels, 544 and 2764.

DUDE KIRK IN JAIL.

HELD UNDER \$2,500 BONDS FOR SHOOTING MALDELBAUM.

REFUSES TO MAKE STATEMENT.

ROUNDSMAN MAKES CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Examination Set for November 23-Kirk Claims to Have Shot Mandelbaum in Self-Defense-Latter Had Kicked In

His Door.

New York, Nov. 14 .- J. Waldler Kirk, known as the "King of the Dudes," who came here recently from Chicago, was tolay arraigned in the police court on a charge of shooting Richard Mandelbaum ast night in the Hotel Girard, on Fortyfourth street, and held in \$2,500 ball for ex-amination November 23. Kirk was carefully dressed. He wore a black frock coat, yellow waistcoat, striped black and white trousers, red Ascot tie with a pearl pin, and patent leather, pointed gaiters, with uppers that matched the trousers. He stood before the bar ungloved, holding his silk top hat in his right hand. Around his head and chin was wound a narrow bandage of white cotton to cover a scalp wound on the top of his head. His demeanor was calm. He was brought to court by a police captain. Mandelbaum was unable to appear, and a roundsman made the formal charge of felonious assault against Kirk. Mandelbaum's physician sent a certificate,

wounds would result fatally. "I am represented by Mr. Friend," said Kirk. "I will say nothing until I consult with him." Counselor Friend appeared at this junc-

ture. There being no bondsmen present,

determine at present whether or not the

Kirk was locked up in the prison attached court. Kirk declined to make any statement.

According to the police, Mandelbaum failed to find his wife in her room when he returned to the hotel Saturday, and went to Kirk's room and kicked in the door.

Kirk is said to have fired five times at the intruder. One shot entered his body just above the heart and one struck him in the groin. The others went wild. Kirk said he shot in self-defense, declaring that Mandelbaum struck him with a blunt instrument.

J. Waldier Kirk is well known in Chicago and Denver. His novel ideas on dress have attracted wide attention.

J. Waldier Kirk, "King of the Dudes," as he loved to be called, was a traveler in the West for over ten years, and was a regular visitor to Kansas City during all of that time. He is well known to many people here, as he occasionally spent weeks at a time at the Coates House.

Kirk is an Ohio product, and has relatives living near Toledo. Years ago, when a boy, he went to Detroit and secured employment as a bookkeeper for the firm of Brown Bros., the big cigarmakers of that city. There was nothing in the appearance of the young man at that time to indicate the wonderful possibilities of his dudish development. For several years he worked faithfully at the books, and was changed only at his earnest solicitation and sent out on the road to handle some emergency work when one of the regular men was ill. He made a hit with the trade and his orders were so numerous that the firm allowed him to continue on the road. From

He made a hit with the trade and his orders were so numerous that the firm allowed him to continue on the road. From time to time he showed his business ability and his territory was enlarged until he had general supervision of the trade with jobbers in the whole country west of Chicago and received a salary and commission on sales that gave him nearly a thousand dolars a month income. Then when the heydey of his prosperity reached him, he allowed his head to swell and his love of showy clothing to outweigh his fealty to his firm.

Mr. Brown, senior member of the firm that employed Kirk for so long, was a visitor at the Coates House only a few weeks since and while there told a reporter for The Journal that Kirk had been discharged by his firm twenty times before he was finally let go. He said that Kirk was one of the best judges of trade he had ever seen and was wonderfully successful in opening new territory, but was unable to get along well with old and valued customers. He was discharged because he had falled for twenty days to let the firm know where he was when he was billed for important voints to close contracts in the where he was when he was billed for important points to close contracts in the West. At first Kirk declined to admit he was discharged, but finally sent in his samples and closed his connection with the

He had saved about \$10,000 from his sal-

house.

He had saved about \$10,000 from his salary drawn from the house and Mr. Brown prophesied at the time to friends at the Coates House that Kirk would get himself into trouble in New York at the galt he was traveling. He loved adoration and was willing to shower his wealth on those who would flatter him and compliment his taste in matters of dress.

Kirk loved to pose as a dude and affected the very latest in all matters pertaining to dress. He did present a showy appearance about the hotel and when mingling with the trade. His clothing was perfection when he dressed for dinner and went down in state to the dining room. He was a good liver and was educated in the art of dining. He knew exactly how to order a dinner that was thoroughly appetizing, as many men in Kansas City can testify.

Mr. Brown said that Kirk spent far less for clothes than he wanted people to believe. He was in the habit of having his clothing changed and altered and so apparently made new, that with the same suit he was able to effectually bunce those who admired his garments. He was fond of parade and last spring, when he went to New York the papers of that city were filled with interviews with him, descriptions of his forty suits, etc. He wrote several special articles on questions of dress for the papers there and cut a great dash while he was new and his work novel. Lately he had somewhat dropped out of public view. public view.

BANK DIRECTORS ARRESTED. Postmaster of Spokane, Wash., Complainant and Mayor One of the

Defendants. Spokane, Wash., Nov. 14.-Postmaster Mallon caused the arrest of Mayor Olmsted, A. A. Newberry, E. B. Hyde and D. F. Wetzel, prominent citizens. They were officers and directors of the defunct Citideposit of \$3,110 of postoffice money. As the bank was not a United States depository, the loes falls upon Postmaster Mallon and his bondsmen. He charges the defendants with knowing that the bank was insolvent when his deposit was taken.

OLD SOLDIER A MURDERER. Inmate of the Ohio State Home Stabs n Negro in a Quarrel Over a

Woman. Sandusky, O., Nov. 14.-George Wingett, ar inmate of the state soldiers' home here, murdered William Everett, a colored man tc-day. The men engaged in a quarrel over woman, when Wingett drew a knife and a woman, when wingett drew a knife and stabbed Everett in the abodmen, producing a wound from which the latter died in a short time. Wingett gave himself up to the police. The murderer was formerly a member of the Forty-second Indiana in-fantry and was admitted to the home from Warren county, O.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

Osceola, Ark., Nov. 14.—Henry Phillips, dias "Doc" Jones, a negro, and a self-onfessed murderer and moonshiner, was ynched in the court yard here at midnight night by a mob, composed of prom-citizens of this town and surrounding

MRS. NACK LOCATES SAW. Points Out Spot Where Implement Used to Dismember Guldensuppe's Body Was Buried.

New York, Nov. 14.-Mrs. Nack was taken from the Queens county jail early this norning and for the first time since she was emoved to Long Island from the Tombs, left the court house building. She went to corroborate a part of her confession and corroborate a part of her confession and to-morrow the authorities hope to be able to locate the saw with which it is claimed Thorn dismembered the body of Guldensuppe. The party drove out Jackson avenue and through Woodside, but not near the now notorious cottage on Second street, where the murder occurred, or through Corona and Flushing and College Point, known as College Hill. In her confession Mrs. Nack had indicated the locality in which the saw was buried. She thought she could find the spot, and when taken there, indicated the vicinity.

She was not sure of the exact place where the saw was interred, but was sure she could tell within a few feet. When the spot was located as nearly as possible the three entered the coach and it was driven back to Long Island City.

The driver made a detour this time to avoid going within sight of the cottage, as it was now daylight and the cottage might have been seen in the distance. The coach soon reached the jail and Mrs. Nack returned to her cell. No effort was made to-day to recover the saw. Digging will be commenced to-morrow. According to Mrs. Nack, it is but a short distance below the surface.

Later in the day Dr. Miles visited Mrs. to-morrow the authorities hope to be able

surface.

Later in the day Dr. Miles visited Mrs.
Nack and prayed with her.

BANK OFFICER WILL RETURN. offers to Pay 75 Per Cent of Deposits if Creditors Will Not Prosecute.

English, Ind., Nov. 14.—Bank Cashler Richard H. Willett, of the failed Leavenworth bank, has not been heard from, but John H. Weathers is said to have telegraphed to friends here that he will return and pay 75 per cent if the depositors will accept and protect him from injury. It is thought this will be accepted. Weathers and his wife are heavy property holders at Leavenworth. Since Weathers left here Friday morning his wife has been in Leav-

Friday morning his wife has been in Leavenworth.

The present estimate, including county and township moneys, private deposits, borrowed money and debts among merchants from whom they purchased electric mechinery and other stock is \$500,000. A meeting of the depositors this afternoon was held to choose men for receivers, subscribe reward money and means to prosecute.

EDITOR STABBED TO DEATH. Quarrel Grew Out of Meager Notice in His Paper of a Lecture.

Hot Springs, Miss., Nov. 14.-At Ashland, an inland town, twenty miles west of here, W. H. Harrison, editor of the Ashland W. H. Harrison, editor of the Ashland Register, was stabbed to death last evening by J. L. McDonald. The two men had some words about the meager notice in the paper of an approaching lecture. McDonald charging that had the orator been a Methodist instead of a Baptist, the notice would have been more extended. Harrison replied through his paper in a way that incensed McDonald and the tragedy resulted. McDonald, who is highly connected, is in jail.

MAIL CARRIER ROBBED.

Lone Highwayman Secures \$4,000 Near Warren, Id.-Sheriff's Posse in Pursuit.

Warren, Id., Nov. 14.-The mail carrier was held up here by a lone highwayman and ordered to dismount from his horse, The carrier was then told to cut the ma sack open, which he did, and the robber took all the registered mail and letters. There was about \$4.000 in cash. The sheriff's posse of ten men immediately set out in pursuit.

NEGRO ASSAILANT CAUGHT. now Duncan, Who Assaulted Little Girl, in Jail at Independ-

ence, Kas. Independence, Kas., Nov. 14.-(Special.) snow Duncan, the negro who assaulted a snow Dinican, the negro was assaured a little white girl on her way home Friday afternoon, was captured this evening after a long chase. He stole a horse near here and was evidently making for the territory when he was captured near the territorial line. He was brought here and is now in fall.

CARR NOT THE FIRST. one Other Missouri Murderer Has

Pleaded Guilty and He Vins Promptly Hanged. Harrisonville, Mo., Nov. 14 .- (Special.)

The morning papers quote Judge Broaddus, of the Clay county circuit court, as saying that the case of Carr is the first one on record where a plea of guilty of murder in the first degree was ever entered by the defendant. On the 25th of September, 1879, Richard

defendant.

On the 25th of September, 1879, Richard T. Isaacs pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree in the circuit court of Cass county. Isaacs was assisting a fellow stockman named Clark in shipping a drove of cattle, belonging to the latter, to St. Louis. Just before reaching West Line, the railroad station where the cattle were to be put aboard, Isaacs shot Clark, and concealed the body in the brush. He then shipped the stock to St. Louis, sold them, and returned to West Line with the money. The murder was discovered a week later. Isaacs was arrested, and, when taken into court, confessed to everything and expressed a desire for a speedy execution. He refused the services of counsel and declined all offers of assistance.

Hon. Noah M. Givan, who at the time was judge of the circuit court, refused to accept a plea of guilty. A plea of not guilty was entered of record, counsel to defend Isaacs was appointed by the court, and all the formalities of a trial were gone through with, against which the accused man earnestly protested as a useless was executed on the 25th of October, 1879, just two months after the murder had been committed.

PULITZER REPORTED ILL. New York World's Owner Said to Be in a Very Critical Con-

dition.

New York, Nov. 14.-A dispatch from Bar Harbor, Me., says that Joseph Pulit-zer, owner of the New York World, lies in his home at that resort in a critical condition.

Mr. Pulitzer is said to have been selzed last night with a severe chill, which was followed by a complete physical collapse.

His health for several months has been far from good, so that his present illness is not unexpected.

Scientist Church Dedicated.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—The First Scientist church, of Chicago, and the largest house of that denomination in the world, was dedicated to-day. Four services, attended by 8,000 people, were held, visiting Christian Scientists from all over the country being present. The church, which is a veritable temple in architecture, stands on Drexel boulevard, facing Bowen avenue. The building alone cost over \$100,000. It has centing canacity of 2000.

Labor Leader to Resign. St. Louis. Nov. 14.—The Belleville district miners will hold a convention to-morrow which will be of importance. District President John Green will tender his resignation. He gives as his reason his advanced age, which prevents his close attention to the duties of his office.

country. The direct cause of the lynching was the murder of a merchant near here by Phillips a few days ago.

SCORE WAS 6 TO 5.

REFEREE CORNELL TELLS HOW MISAPPREHENSION AROSE.

SAYS THE SCORE WAS AS THE JOUR-NAL PRINTED IT.

HE MAKES SIGNED STATEMENT.

How Correspondents Were Fooled Into Sending Out Erroneous Stories -Lincoln People Sorry Over Treatment of Kansas Team.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 14.-(By Associated Press.) F. D. Cornell, referee of yesterday's Nebraska-Kansas football game, in a signed statement to-night, reverses his decision of yesterday, giving the game to Nebraska by a score of 6 to 5 instead of 10 to 5. The game and its outcome has greatly stirred college circles, also leading to the arrest to-day of M. S. Harmon, a law student in the Kansas university, and his confinement in the county jail. Harmon, it is alleged, was stakeholder in many bets and refused to turn over the money. The warrant for his arrest charged "wager ing on a game of chance," but this, it is claimed, was simply a subterfuge to hold him. Money held by him was to-day replevined and late to-night Harmon was

released. He says, however, he will remain and fight the case in the courts. Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 14.-(Special.) The arrest of Student Harmon is the outcome of his attempt to stop the payment of his bets on the result of the game. Harmon had \$165 wagered at odds of 3 to 1. As soon as the game was over he hurried to a justice's office and got an attachment for the money he had put up. There is anti-gambling law in Nebraska and as the men who had won would be compelled to prove in court that the money Harmon had put up belonged to them before it could be turned over they would necessarily furnish the evidence to convict themselves of violating the law. His arrest is an attempt to get even and force a compromise. It is believed that he will consent to withdraw his attachment suit and that the charges against him will be dismissed.

Queer Mixup on Score. The people of this town went to bed last night believing that Nebraska had won the football game from Kansas by a score of 10 to 5. They awoke to read in the Lincoln Daily Call this introduction to its football

stery: " 'Referee' Cornell cut down the score to 6 to 5 about 10:30 o'clock last night, saying the last four points won by Nebraska did not count. But it still remains Nebraska's game, with no thanks to Cornell."

Never in the history of football was there such a mixup over the final score as there was at the climax of yesterday's gridiron struggle. Nebraska claimed the game by a score of 10 to 5, while Kansas contended that no game had been played. Not a dozen persons heard Referee Cornell's announcement that the last touchdown of Nebraska's did not count because of an offside play by Wiggins and the big bell in the college tower was tolled ten strokes and then after a pause was tolled five times, thus announcing to the people all over the city the supposed final result. It was dark when the game was called and the Nebraskans went trooping from the field shouting "Ten to five; hurrah for Nebraska!" In the excitement and the darkness Referee Cornell was lost sight of and a number of newspaper correspondents sent out the score as 10 to 5 without searching out Cornell and ascertaining the truth. Among the stories sent out was that of the staff correspondent of the Omaha Bee. who wrote the game up as having ended 10 to 5 in favor of Nebraska. About midnight the correspondent sought out Cornell and after an interview with him sent

this statement to the Omaha Bee: Referee Cornell Talks.

"Fred Cornell, of Lincoln, who acted as referée, after listening to the protests that followed the conclusion of the game, announced that the score would stand 6 to 5 in favor of Nebraska. He took several hours to deliberate about Nebraska's last

touchdown and then decided to disallow it." In its headlines the Omaha Bee gave the result as 10 to 5, although the body of the article contradicted the heading. One newspaper here, the Lincoln Daily Journal, gives the score as 10 to 5, because its reporter was too busy to hunt up Cornell and find out the true result.

Referee Cornell was seen this morning and asked for a statement concerning the misapprehension regarding the score.

"It is very plain," he said. "When Quarterback Cowgill kicked the ball over the canvas fence and Wiggins brought it back I announced that the touchdown would be allowed, although Kansas protested that the ball had fallen outside the grounds and was 'dead'-not in play. I held that the ball's going over the fence did not put it out of play. The gridiron was covered with pushing, shoving and excited people and the Nebraska team lined up before the goal, shoving the people aside, and prepared for the kick out. About this time Umpire Kleinhaus came to me and said that Wiggins was off-side when the quarterback punted and then there was nothing for me to do put to disallow the touchdown, because th decision of the umpire in that case vitiated my allowance of the touchdown. It was very dark by this time and I called the

"Then the score reverted to 6 to 5."

Business Men Disgusted. "Yes, of course. The people should have known that. If I had not reversed my first decision Nebraska would have had the right to kick out and try for goal, which would have taken only a minute. When known at once that the touchdown had not been allowed, but, of course, all of the people do not know the rules, even if they know how to roast the officials."

the score—they are glad the six points are in Nebraska's favor, although they regret exceedingly the bitterness engendered and the bad name the city is bound to receive because of the conduct of the Nebraska

players. It is believed to-day that it will take years to eradicate the ill effects of yesterday's game. Prominent business men who sat through the long hours of wrangling are disgusted, and say they will never

attend another football contest in this city. Gentlemen who took ladies to the game feel

aggrieved because of the rowdyism and the

terrents of profanity that came from the lips of students and men along the side-

lires, as well as from the home players.

lires, as well as from the home players.

The enthusiasm of last night had spent itself by this morning and to-day the people discussed the game in a dispassionate manner. They acknowledge that Nebraska "was favored by darkness," as the team was beginning to show the weakness that comes with loss of wind when the game was called. Nebraska's poor wind is best shown in the fact that it took two hours to play the first half, the most of which time was consumed by Nebraska players taking all the time the referee would allow them to lie on the ground and regain their breath. After every scrimmage a Nebraskan lay upon the ground. Referee Cornell favored the Nebraskans by allowing them to take five, ten and fifteen minutes at a clip to recover their wind.

The treatment of the Kansans revived

their wind.

The treatment of the Kansans revived talk about the treatment other visiting teams, notably Baker university, had received at the hands of the players and students here, and an effort may be made to put an end to football athletics in the university.

"Vestgright's grame was the thirty first.

university.

"Yesterday's game was the thirty-first championship contest I have participated in." said Sal Walker, of the Kansas team, to-day, "and I never in all that time heard such vile and abusive words fall from the lips of players as I did yesterday. Before every scrimmage the Nebraskans would call us every conceivable name, applying the vilest epithets to us. I never saw players use their fists as viclously as those men did.

did.
"They played more like a band of rufflans than college men. Now, mind you, I am not playing the baby act, because nobody ever heard me do such a thing. When Missouri beat us two years ago we took our medicine manfully because Missouri had beaten us fairly and played the game on its merits. There was no ill-feeling between the teams over the result. I never want to play in this town again."

Kansas Team Is Stronger.

Those who know Sal Walker know that

e is the last person to plead the baby

act. He plays the game on its merits

and takes defeat as gracefully as he ac-

cepts victory. His statement of the treat-ment the men received in the scrimmage is worth full consideration. He said that

the Nebraskans resorted to short arm

punches, striking the Kansans in the wind.

Such blows can very easily be delivered without the officials seeing them. Walker

said he was sore all over his abdomen from the prize ring methods of the Ne-

from the prize ring methods of the Nebraskans. The other players received the same treatment.

The Kansas football eleven left for home at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon over the Burlington. The players were all in as cheerful frame of mind as it was possible for men to be who believed that they had been accorded the worst possible treatment by college men who delight in talking of "gentlemen's sport." There is not a member of the Kansas team who is not confident that Kansas has much the stronger team and that in a contest with Nebraska in any town outside of Lincoln with impartial officials Kansas could defeat Nebraska overwhelmingly. Nebraska plays a wonderfully strong game for about twenty minutes. In a game with thirty-five minute halves, from Saturday's showing, it does not seem at all probable that Nebraska could come anywhere near winning from Kansas.

Statement From Manager McKinnie.

At the request of The Kansas City Jour-

Mr. Wilson, of Omaha, another Nebraska man. But the officials of the Western Interstate League games give their services for their expenses, and as no kick had ever been raised against the decisions of Mr. Cornell and Mr. Kleinhans, Kansas felt that she was in honor bound to stand by the original agreement and not take any chances a few days before the game by choosing unknownmen. Mr. Kleinhans came to the game because Kansas would not consent to go back on the original agreement, Nebraska objecting to Mr. Kleinhans came to the game because he lived in Kansas, although Kansas was willing to accept Mr. Cornell as referee whose home is in Lincoln, believing both men to be fair and impartial and versed in the rules. Mr. Ouray was notified Saturday morning as soon as he could be found that Kansas would not agree to change officials and Mr. Cornell, as general manager of the league, was notified by Mr. Moody at my request that we would not consent to change officials, as it would appear to Mr. Kleinhans that we had impeached his character as an official.

ticial.

Let the blame for the disgraceful squab-ole over Saturday's officials rest where it receptly belongs—on Mr. Ouray, who tried o run a bluff and failed.

R. G. McKINNIE,

Manager K. S. U. Football Team.

Nebraska Manager's Statement.

The statement of Mr. Ouray, manager of

In order that the people of Lincoln and of the state who have taken so much in-

terest in the football team of the univer-sity may understand the cause of the

trouble in Saturday's game, the manage

ment has this statement to make: The umpire, Mr. Kleinhans, of Topeka, Kas.,

ment has this statement of make. The umpire, Mr. Kleinhans, of Topeka, Kas., officiated in the game under protest of the Nebraska management. He was notified immediately after the Iowa-Kansas game, October 20, that he wolud not be acceptable to Nebraska.

The manager of the Nebraska team notified the general manager of the league at that time, also the manager of the Kansas team. At the same time a list of men who would be acceptable. Among these names were those of several prominent football men from Iowa and Missouri. No word was received from the Kansas manager respecting these men. Later, it has been learned that Mr. Woodruff wired Kleinhans to come regardless of Nebraska's protest.

There were both Iowa and Missouri men on the grounds, but Coach Woodruff would not accept them and at 2:20 Saturday after-

There were both Iowa and Missouri men on the grounds, but Coach Woodruff would not accept them and at 2:20 Saturday afternoon after the crowd had assembled on the campus, he sent word to the manager of the Nebraska team that he would not allow his team to leave the hotel until it was agreed that Mr. Kleinhans should act as one of the officials. There was nothing left for the management to do but to accept his terms or declare the game off. It was too late to do that after the crowd had assembled.

Manager of Nebraska Team.

the Nebraska team, is as follows:

POSTMASTER GENERAL GARY FORM-ULATES PLANS FOR THEM.

BOON FOR GREAT MANY PEOPLE

WOULD ULTIMATELY BE OF BENE-FIT TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Increase in Postal Deficit a Reflection of the Depressed Business Conditions Which Prevailed for First Nine Months of Year.

Washington, Nov. 14.-The first annual report of Postmaster General James A. Gary to the president was made public tonight. Its feature is the strong advocacy ot postal savings depositories as a scheme ever which Postmaster General Gary has tion of plans to present to the president and congress. He says the time is ripe for the establishment, and that the addition of a well organized system would confer a great boon upon a large number of people. and ultimately be of inestimable benefit to the whole country. The revenues and ex-penditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, are: Total postal revenue for 1897, \$2.665,462.73; add 5 per cent, \$4,133,273.13. Estimated revenue for 1898, \$86,738,735.86; add 7 per cent, 36,075,911.51. Total estimated revenue for 1899, \$22,874.647.37; estimated expenditures for 1898, \$38,322,760; deficiency for 1899, estimated, \$6,048,112.63. Following is an ab-

stract of the report: The increase of the postal deficit for 1897 is largely a reflection of the depressed business conditions which prevailed all over the United States the first three-quarters of that period. There has been no extrava-gance of expenditures, save that obligated by law. Reiterating the injustice inflicted both upon the postal revenues and the peo-ple by second class mail matter carriage regulations, the enactment by congress of some measure to remedy the wrong, simi-larly pointed out by past postmasters gen-eral, is urged. As to this the postmaster

erat, is urged. As to this the postmaster general says:

"If this were done there would be an end to postal deficits, and the service could be enlarged and popularized by a broad extension of free delivery without infringement upon the general resources of the government, and eventually result in the nuch desired reduction of letter postage of 1 cent per ounce. nuch desired reduction of letter postage of 1 cent per ounce.

"No method of perfect organization of the postal service has proved more effective than the consolidation of postoffices. Leg-islative restrictions on its development are to be regretted and a report of the five mile limit consolidation measure in the 1856 postal appropriation bill is recommend-ed.

"The experimental rural free delivery has been generously appreciated: few expenditures have conferred greater benefits in proportion, and it has unquestionably proved a potent factor in attaining what should be a chief aim of government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farming class."

The report reviews in detail the operation of the various brunches of the department. The portion on the subject of postal savings in brief follows:

"Many millions of dollars are undoubtedly secreted by people who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens. It is dead capital, but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment, it is altonal I have decided to make the following tatement in regard to the selection of officials for the Nebraska-Kansas game played last Saturday at Lincoln, in order that the people of Kansas and Nebraska may have a true statement of the facts in the case and that they may not be zens. It is dead capital, but it its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment, it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. If the government undertook this task, the service would undoubtedly be giadly accepted by the people. Their faith in the government is unbounded. Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount in the aggregate to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class, realizing the advantage of depositing with the government instead of wastefully and uselessly expending, it would tend to better relationship; bring into closer relationship the government and its citizens and develop practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment misled by the signed statement of Mr. Ouray, manager of the Nebraska team, in to-day's edition of the Nebraska State to-day's edition of the Nebraska State Journal:

When Mr. F. D. Cornell came to Lawrence to act as an official in the Iowa-kansas game he informed me that Mr. Ouray hold told him that if Mr. Kleinhaus gave satisfaction as umpire in the Iowa-Kansas game, Nebraska would be willing that Kleinhans should act in the same capacity in the Nebraska-Kansas game. There was no objection to Mr. Kleinhans by Icwa and they were so well pleased with him that Mr. Sheuerman, manager for Icwa, told Mr. Cornell, in my presence, that he would like to have him for umpire in the Iowa-Nebraska game to be played on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Cornell thereupon wrote Mr. Kleinhans as follows:

"Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6, 1897. played on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Cornell thereupon wrote Mr. Kleinhans as follows:

"Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6, 1897.

"Mr. Charles Kleinhans, Topeka, Kas.
"Dear Kleinhans:—As I told you in Lawrence, you will be expected in Lincoln at the Kansas-Nebraska game and you must not fail us.

"It will be a great game, and I am certain that K. U. will have a much harder time than they did with Iowa. Yours truly.

"P. S.—The game will be on Saturday. If changed will notify you."

Mr. Kleinhans was therefore officially notified. Prior to this Mr. Ouray had asked that the game be changed from Saturday to Monday, to which proposition Kansas could not consent, as we were arranging for another game for the same week. This evidently didn't please Mr. Ouray, who began kicking on Mr. Kleinhans on the ground that he was a Kansas man and said that he would accept an Iowa or Missouri man, failing, however, to name any one except Mr. Wilson, of Omaha, another Nebraska man. But the officials of the Western Interstate League games give their services for their evinences and as no kick had ever

better relationship; bring into closer relationship the government and its citizens and develop practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship constitutes a powerful appeal to the statesmanship to make a way for these beneficent consequences.

"The proposition is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe in the British dependencies of both hemispheres and even in Hawalt. In Great Britain 7.000,000 depositors have upward of \$550.000.000 in savings accumulated during thirty-five years, and in ten years fewer than 10.000 Hawalian depositors saved nearly \$1.000,000. Deposits in Canada in twenty years exceeded \$22,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the governments which guarantee their repayment, and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors. More than a thousand postal savings accounts in European offices are held by minors and over two-thirds by the most humble callings. It is essentially the bank of this class. Postal savings would not conflict with those savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations. The conversion of money order offices into savings depositories would soon afford indefinitely more facility for receiving interest bearing depositions of the larger cities recognize in it a valuable feeder to the financial currents of the country. Security and not the rate of interest is the primary and essential condition of such a system; and bonds of the country. Security and not the rate of interest is the primary and essential condition of such a system; and bonds of \$150.000 in handling 2,500,000 accounts, aggregating \$143.000,000, after paying 3 per cent interest. Great Britain earned a surplus is by law invested in national bonds. Both deposits and accounts are usually small. France made a profit in 1205 of \$150.000 in handling 2,500,000 accounts, aggregating \$143.000,000, after paying 3 per cent interest. Great Britain earned a surplus of \$250.000 in handling 2,500,000 ac

BRECK REPORTS TO MILES.

Opposes Any Increase in Number of Army Officers Detailed to

Washington, Nov. 14.—Adjutant General Breck, in his report to Major General Miles, calls attention to the heavy draft that is made on the effective strength of the army made on the effective strength of the army by detailing officers to colleges and military schools and suggests that there be no increase in this direction. He says that the services of artillery officers are much needed in their regular duties. Land for minor tactical exercises and rifle ranges is needed at all cavalry and infantry posts.

General Breck recommends two additional regiments of artillery and two companies to each regiment of infantry.

The character of the enlisted men is higher and desertions are lower. The post exchanges continue to prove satisfactory. He also recommends the post graduate schools, lyceums, gymnasiums and physical training requirements. He says there should be adopted a higher plane of instruction at the post schools for soldiers.

Tribeamen Repulsed in Engagement. Simla, Nov. 14.—According to official dispatches from the front, a foraging party, under Major Borrien, had an engagement with a large body of tradesmen yesterday. The latter were repulsed, but Captain Bowman, Major Money and four privates were wounded.